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TITLE: Treatment of Early Post-op Wound Infection after Internal Fixation

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**ABSTRACT:**  
Postoperative infection is one of the most prevalent and challenging complications faced by orthopaedic surgeons and patients in both the military and civilian populations. The wounds are contaminated or colonized at the time of injury, during the course of therapy, or both. Infection is always a possibility with any surgical intervention, particularly in the setting of orthopaedic trauma where multiple factors make the prevention and treatment of these infections very complicated. We are evaluating the effectiveness of po vs IV antibiotics in suppression and eradication of early post op wound infections in fractures stabilized with plates. We have IRB approval from U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command’s (USAMRMC) Human Research Protection Office (HRPO) and Vanderbilt’s IRB and we will begin enrollment in November 2012. Local IRB approval, USAMRMC HRPO and METRC approval is attained for 2 sites and 3 other “test” sites are awaiting USAMRMC HRPO approval. After all five “test centers” are enrolling we will roll out study to all Core and interested Satellite centers.
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Introduction:

Bone fracture is common in modern warfare with fractures being fixed via internal fixation of plates and screws to hold the fracture stable while the bone heals. Approximately 10%-40% of severe fractures fixed with internal fixation plates, however, develop a deep wound infection before the bone is completely healed. Thus, the overall goals of this study are to (1) compare the efficacy of antibiotic treatment (oral or intravenous for 6 weeks) in patients treated for wound infection after plate internal fixation of a fracture prior to bony union and (2) build and validate a risk prediction model for failure of treatment of early postoperative wound infections after plate fixation of fractures.

Body:

During the current reporting period, the Principal Investigator (PI) focused on administrative tasks essential to the initiation of the study. Here, the PI reports that a Data Safety Monitoring Board with a monitoring plan has been established, case report forms have been completed, and study brochures have been prepared. We also have attained provided training and distributed “Glow Caps” to provide further input on compliance with PO medication. Further, PIs have been identified for the study at each Major Extremity Trauma Research Consortium site. Local IRB approval, USAMRMC HRPO and METRC approval is attained for 2 sites and 3 other “test” sites are awaiting USAMRMC HRPO approval. These 5 test sites will identify issues with recruitment and administration of medication and monitoring prior to roll out at all centers.

Task 1       Months 1-6       completed
Task 2       Months 2-6       completed
Task 3       Months 7-30      Roll out of enrollment - initiated
Task 4       Months 7-42      Enrollment ongoing
Task 5       Months 43-48     Not yet initiated

PROBLEM AREAS:

- Complex study design required longer than usual review by local IRBs
- Slow process of approval by USAMRMC HRPO.
- Assessing compliance

NEXT STEPS:

- Enroll patients in test sites to asses challenges
- Roll out enrollment to other Core and Satellite centers.
• Work with sites to maximize enrollment of these rare patients
• Consider expansion of inclusion criteria to improve enrollment

Some institutions are working on mechanism for providing PO medication for uninsured patients.

**Key Research Accomplishments:**

• Developed compliance assessment mechanism for PO pills
• IRB, USAMRMC HRPO, and CC approval for 3 test sites with 2 pending
• CRFs and Database developed
• Distributed electronic data system live and ready to randomize patients at multiple sites

**Reportable Outcomes: Pending**

**Conclusion:** To date, we have finalized our protocol, established a DSMD with a monitoring plan and completed our CRF’s. We have local IRB approval at the primary site (Vanderbilt) and USAMRMC HRPO. We have prepared study brochures in English and Spanish and implemented training processes for “glowcap” use and dissemination. We have trained personnel at each site and plan to begin screening and enrollment on November 1, 2012.

**References:**

None

**Appendices:**

None